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Chapter 16

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Eli Whitney-invented cotton gin

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cotton gin- used to produce cotton, gave the south a huge economic boom which produced the need for more

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slaves

Amanda

planter aristocracy- the large plantation owners played a very large role in the government

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plantation-place where main crops are grown, increased the need for slavery

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resentment towards north- south was selling cotton to north only to have to buy it back in a different

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form for a higher price, immigration= more representation

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Britain and cotton- cotton tied Britain to the south so if ever a war south thought they would win

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Mountain whites- against slavery and planters, unionists in south during war

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freed blacks- dislike by both north and south and did not have basic rights

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slave influx-slaves were bred and sold within borders to help with cotton boom, gave abolitionists more

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of cause

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abolitionist-someone against slavery, sectionalized country

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second great awakening- people's rights movement, bred many abolitionists

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william loyd garrison- started the 30 years war of words

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The Liberator- abolitionist newspaper that spread abolitionist cause

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mason dixon line- line separated free states from slave states

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oligarchy - government ran by few people (used in the south)

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new orleans - place where free blacks settled

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third race - the freeblacks

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back ivory - term used for slaves, since they were so valuable

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black belt - states where slavery ruled

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theodore weld- abolitionist, wrote "American Slavery as it is"

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sojourner truth - freed black slave, spoke out about slavery and woman's rights

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frederick douglass - abolitionist, wanted politics to end slavery

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free soilers - the people who didn't want slavery extended into the west

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Chapter 17

WIMMER

- John Tyler became after Harrison died. He really had a party, after being rejected by the Whig

Party.

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- He signed the Tariff of 1842, which was a protective tariff for the Whig Party.

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- Democrats were for annexing Texas and in 1845 Tyler invited them to become 28th state.

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- Oregon Country became another issue in the presidential election of 1844.

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- Texas was the leading issue in the 1844 Election.

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- Manifest Destiny- Americans felt that God gave them the power to spread the democratic ideals westward

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and throughout South America

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- James K. Polk- he was pro-expansion and supported the South

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- Four goals of Polk's presidency:

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1. lower tariff

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2. restore independent treasury

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3/4. wanted acquisition of California and settlement in Oregon

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- Walker Tariff of 1846- reduced tariff of 1842 to 25%

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- The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo- gave Texas to America and yielded the area stretching westward to

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Oregon and the ocean, including California, for a cost of \$15 million.

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- General Zachary Taylor- many victories in the war and a future president

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- Wilmot Amendment- never passed but proposed that the newly acquired Mexico stay a slave-free territory

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Chapter 18

WIMMER

Lewis Cass - Democratic Candidate, preached Popular Sovereignty

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Popular Sovereignty - people of territory could decide if states were free or slave

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Zachary Taylor (Whigs, slavery) - Candidate for Whigs; Made no decision about slavery but owned many

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slaves.

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Free Soil Party - New party that was abolition, or at least Popular Sovereignty to decide. Its main

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purpose was opposing the expansion of slavery into the western territories, arguing that free men on

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free soil comprised a morally and economically superior system to slavery.

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Underground Railroad - Escape route for runaway slaves to get to free soil or even... Canada. =0

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Millard Fillmore- Vice president to Taylor, became president when Taylor died

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Compromise of 1850- California is free, Utah and New Mexico receive popular sovereignty

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Fugitive Slave Law- slaves couldn't testify and were denied a trial, federal commissioners received more

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money for not allowing slaves to be free, northerners were subject to fines and punishments; Required

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Capitan Copa...

the safe return of runaway slaves

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Election of 1852- democrat Pierce was elected, Whigs were divided by slavery between Scott and Webster

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Gasden Purchase- \$10 million purchase of land from Spain, formed route for the Southern Pacific

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railroad

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Stephen Douglas- Proposed Kansas Nebraska Act

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Ostend Manifesto - "Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its present members,

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and that it belongs naturally to that great family of states of which the Union is the Providential

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Nursery."

Capitan Co...

Kansas-Nebraska Act - created the states of Kansas and Nebraska, opened new lands, repealed the

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Missouri Compromise of 1820, and allowed settlers in those territories to determine if they would allow

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slavery within their boundaries

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Henry Clay

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Matthew Perry - American naval officer, led the effort to open Japan to trade with the West

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Chapter 19

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Financial Crash of 1857

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Uncle Tom's Cabin-Novel about the evils of slavery

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Dred Scott Case- a slave that was taken into free territory and thought he should be free. the case was

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taken to the US supreme court and they ruled in favor of the slave owner
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Harriet Beecher Stowe- writer of Uncle Tom's Cabin. She had never witnessed slavery first hand
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Bleeding Kansas- Slavery supporters poured into Kansas to rig the voting in favor of slavery
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Douglas- Lincoln Debates- debated between Douglas and Lincoln for a seat in senate
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Freeport Doctrine
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Harper's Ferry Raid- Led by John Brown, secured weapons and wanted to lead a slave revolt; killed seven
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and injured ten
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John Brown-
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Constitutional Union Party-mainly made of former whigs or "know nothings", fearing for the union they
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nominated John Bell for the 1860 election.
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The Impending Crisis of the South
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Panic of 1857-
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Sumner vs. Brooks clash- Angry over the Bleeding Kansas incident and Sumner's comments against slavery,
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Brooks attacked Sumner with a cane until it broke.
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Election of 1856- Buchanan was victorious over Fremont and Fillmore; democratic win
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Lincoln-Illinois rail splitter who challenged Douglas to debates; lost senate seat to Douglas
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Chapter 20

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Fort Sumter
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11 states of Confederate States of America
1.. E 11stran English_Gal :) 1 English_G... 1 English...
West Virginia-separated from Virginia and became a state for the Union
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Kentucky - important to military advantage Ohio River
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Border States- Important in the hunger for power. If South get it there power double, if North get it
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then more power for them
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Ohio River-Important in the need to control the trading of the South
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5 Civilized Tribes- They sided with the Union because some owned slaves too
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Robert E Lee- General of the South, Lincoln unofficially offered him the control of the Northern Armies
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but when Virginia seceded, he felt honour bound to his native state.
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StoneWall- good tactician
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union blockade- Stopped the South from getting supplies
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King Cotton- Cotton is surplus in Britain, they had a need for King Corn
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South Economy-greatest weakness of south
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Out numberance of Norht vs SOuth-north 22mil south 9 mil

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Trent Affair- Trent steamer of Britian was stopped and 2 brit diplomats were seized Brit demand

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apology and America agrees

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Alabama- brit built fighter for the confeds

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Draft-Norht got more ppl but did promote some deserters-South got only a bit , their draft was later

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but not helpful- U can pay to not join the draft

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Morrill Tariff Act-

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Jefferson Davis: President of the Confederate States of America

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"Old Abe" - Abraham Lincoln

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Europe: would be pleased with split of the North and South.

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Rebel Yell - high-pitched "YEEEEAAHHHH!!" X)

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Chapter 21

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George McClellan-Nothern General who led north to victory at Antietam

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Antietam-after coming off of a big victory at the second battle of bull run, Lee decided to invade

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marylad to try to persuade the state to join the cause, McClellan found Lee's battle plans and won the

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battle at Antietam.

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Merrimack or Virginia- Southern ship reconstructed to battle the Northern blockade

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Bull Run

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Emancipation Proclamation-Lincoln declared that all those who are slaves in the united states to be

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free

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Monitor- Northern warship who fought the Monitor to a standstill

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Gettysburg- turning point of the Civil War, Union won decisive battles to give them the morale and edge

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to win the

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William Sherman

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The Election of 1864-tore up the country had many different candidates for the many different

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assassination of Lincoln

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Civil War- war between the Union and the Confederate States of America, over 1,000,000 men died in the

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war, Union is victorious

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Sherman's March- General Sherman marched his Army through Georgia to Savannah, destroying everything in

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his path, then marching all of the way to raleigh, winning two decisive battles along the way

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Thirteenth Amendment- "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Robert E. Lee- Southern General
Ulysses S. Grant- Northern General
Jefferson Davis- President of the confederacy

Chapter 22

KKK- People deep in the south who disliked the success of African Americans formed groups such as this to keep them from voting and in worst cases if they refused they were flogged or killed.

Force Acts-
Tenure of Office-
Military Reconstruction Act-
Fourteenth Amendment- Ex slaves are made citizens
Fifteenth Amendment- Black Males can vote

Civil Rights Act- 1866, Congress wanted a bill that conferred civil rights for everyone and stated the terms for former Confederates, vetoed by Johnson

Scalawags- Freedmen's white allies
Carpetbaggers- Freedmen's white allies
10% Plan- 10% of voters take allegiance to the U.S and abide by emancipation
Black Codes- rules for Blacks after emancipation by Andrew Johnson, gave some restrictions
Sharecropping

Andrew Johnson- President post-civil war, vice prez to Lincoln
Freedman's Bureau - 1865- A association put together to help Blacks look for jobs and such, vetoed by Johnson after its contact ran out

Wade-Davis Bill- 1864, wanted to change from 10% of voters to 50%, Lincoln "pocket-vetoed" the bill

American Missionary Association-